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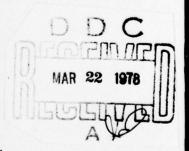


SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF THE ENVELOPE OF AN AMPLITUDE-MODULATED SIGNAL AT THE OUTPUT OF AN AMPLIFIER WITH A LOGARITHMIC AMPLITUDE CHARACTERISTIC

by

A. A. Voronin and A. G. Gordiyenko





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A a	A a	A, a	P p P p	R, r
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Дд	Дд	D, d	Ф ф Ф ф	F, f
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О о	0 0	0, 0	Ю ю В	Yu, yu
Пп	Пп	P, p	Яя Яя	Ya, ya

^{*}ye initially, after vowels, and after ъ, ъ; e elsewhere. When written as ë in Russian, transliterate as yë or ë. The use of diacritical marks is preferred, but such marks may be omitted when expediency dictates.

GREEK ALPHABET

Alpha	Α	α	α		Nu	N	ν	
Beta	В	β			Xi	Ξ	ξ	
Gamma	Γ	Υ			Omicron	0	0	
Delta	Δ	δ			Pi	Π	π	
Epsilon	E	ε	•		Rho	P	ρ	
Zeta	Z	ζ			Sigma	Σ	σ	ç
Eta	Н	η			Tau	T	τ	
Theta	Θ	θ	\$		Upsilon	T	υ	
Iota	I	1			Phi	Φ	φ	φ
Kappa	K	n	K	×	Chi	X	χ	
Lambda	٨	λ			Psi	Ψ	Ψ	
Mu	М	μ			Omega	Ω	ω	

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Russ	sian	English
sin		sin
cos		cos
tg		tan
ctg		cot
sec		sec
cose	ec	csc
sh		sinh
ch		cosh
th		tanh
cth		coth
sch		sech
cscl	n	csch
arc	sin	sin ⁻¹
arc	cos	cos ⁻¹
arc	tg	tan-1
arc	ctg	cot-1
arc	sec	sec-1
arc	cosec	csc ⁻¹
arc	sh	sinh-1
arc	ch	cosh-1
arc	th	tanh-1
arc	cth	coth-1
arc	sch	sech-1
arc	csch	csch ⁻¹
rot		curl
1 ~		100

lg log

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A. A. Voronin and A. G. Gordiyenko

Khar'kov

When AM oscillations pass through an amplifier with a logarithmic amplitude characteristic (LAC) [J.A.X.], nonlinear distortions which depend on the modulation coefficient (m) originate in the amplifier. Amplifiers with LAC are used extensively in different communication channels, measuring and other devices. In connection with this, it is necessary to estimate the coefficient of nonlinear distortions at the output of the amplifier as a function of

m. No matter how it is obtained, the LAC of an amplifier [1] can be described by the expression

$$U_{\text{BMX}} = k_0 U_{\text{BX}_{\text{H}}} \left(a \ln \frac{U_{\text{BX}}}{U_{\text{BX}_{\text{H}}}} + 1 \right), \tag{1}$$

where \dot{U}_{max} is the output voltage of the amplifier; k_0 is the maximum gain of the amplifier (in the linear mode); \dot{U}_{max} is the input voltage at which the LAC of the amplifier begins; a is the coefficient which determines the dynamic range of the amplifier according to the output voltage; and \dot{U}_{max} is the voltage at the input of the amplifier.

We will assume that the input signal is modulated by one frequency. Substituting the value of $U_{\rm mx}$ in expression (1), we will have

$$U_{\text{BMX}} = k_0 U_{\text{BX}_H} \left[a \ln \frac{U_{\text{BX}}}{U_{\text{BX}_H}} + a \ln (1 + m \cos x) + 1 \right],$$
 (2)

where $U_{\rm sx}$ is the level of the carrier signal at the amplifier input.

Obviously, the spectrum of the envelope is determined by the expression

$$\ln\left(1+m\cos x\right). \tag{3}$$

In the case in question, the modulation coefficient is considered to be less than one (m < 1), whereupon the following

inequality is satisfied:

$$0<\ln\left(1+m\cos x\right)<2. \tag{4}$$

In this case, expression (3) can be represented in the form of an exponential series [2] and, after transformation, we will have

$$\ln(1 + m\cos x) = A_n + B_{t,n}\cos(2t - 1)x + A_{t,n}\cos 2tx,$$
 (5)

where

$$A_{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{2n+1} \frac{m^{2n}}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} {2n \choose n};$$

$$B_{t,n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{2n} \frac{m^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \times \frac{1}{2^{2n-2}} {2n-1 \choose n-t};$$

$$A_{t,n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{2n+1} \frac{m^{2n}}{2n} \times \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} {2n \choose n-t}.$$

If we designate $k_0U_{\text{ex}_{\text{H}}}=d$ (d is the amplifier parameter), expression (1) assumes the form

$$U_{\text{BMX}} = d \left(a \ln \frac{U_{\text{BX}}}{U_{\text{BX}_{N}}} + aA_{0} + 1 \right) + \\ + adB_{t, n} \cos (2t - 1) x + \\ + adA_{t, n} \cos 2tx,$$
 (6)

where $d\left(a\ln\frac{U_{\text{mx}}}{U_{\text{mx}_{\text{m}}}}+aA_{\text{o}}+1\right)$ is the carrier level at the amplifier output during amplitude modulation; $adA_{\text{i.n.}}$ is the amplitude of the even harmonics in the spectrum of the signal envelope at the amplifier output; $adB_{\text{i.n.}}$ is the amplitude of the odd harmonics in

the spectrum of the signal envelope at the amplifier output.

Analyzing the results obtained from the theoretical calculation, we can conclude that the carrier level at the output of amplifiers with LAC depends on the level and coefficient of modulation of the signal at the amplifier input, while the level of the envelope at the amplifier output only depends on the modulation coefficient of the input signal.

The verification agreed well with the experimental data and the results of the theoretical calculation.

Calculated by computer depending on the modulation coefficient, An. At.a and $B_{t,n}$ are proportional with respect to the first component and are represented by curves in the figure.

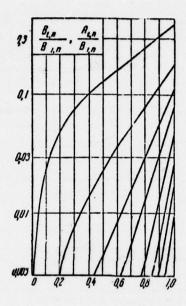
The curves obtained make it possible to find the harmonic coefficient in amplifiers with LAC at different modulation coefficients, as well as to solve the reverse problem: given the nonlinear distortion coefficient, we can find the permissible modulation coefficient. The curves are also used in analyzing measurement results.

Bibliography

1. V. M. Volkov. Logarithmic Amplifiers. Gostekhizdat UkrSSR, Kiev, 1962.

2. I. S. Gradshteyn, I. M. Ryzhik. Tables of Integrals, Sums, Series, and Derivatives. Fizmatgiz, 1963.

Figure. Normalized values of coefficients which determine the level of the spectral components ($B_{1,n}$ is the coefficient which determines the level of the first harmonic).



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